NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

Tribune.

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FRANCE. THE PRESIDENT AND THE ASSEMBLY. FUR EXCITEMENT PARTIALLY ALLAYED—QUESTION OF MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY—CABINET MEETING ON THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ADDRESS COMMITTEE.

Pauls, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872. The resolution adopted by the minority of the Committee on the address in reply to M. Thiers's message, proposing to the Assembly the nomination of a Committee to present a bill establishing Ministerial responsibility, and embodying the necessary Constitutional reforms, fixes the number of members of said Committee at 30; not 35, as stated yesterday.

A meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-day for deliberation upon the report of the majority of the Committee on the address and the resolution of the minority. M. Thiers will attend the session of the ly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up for consideration. The vote yesterday, postponing immediate consideration of the has served to greatly allay the excitement of the past few days, and many believe the crisis has Paris is quiet this morning, and dispatches from the provinces report a corresponding degree of

PARIS GOSSIP.

THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO DISCRIMINATING DUTIES -- DEATH OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER-HEALTH GUIZOT-LITERARY LABORS OF PRESI-DENT THIERS.

FROM THE RESULTS COURSEONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ! Paris, Oct. 30 .- Our Legation and Consulate here are beset with French merchants and others asking ation with suxiety. The subject of their ining an additional ad valorem duty United States in French bottoms al to be in virtue of a clause or (the article ak) of a law passed by Congress in 1864, beable by way of fair reprisal, owing to the law of the European press, creating plarm enough Elime country, and parts of Italy, and has been accom-panied and followed by multitudinous strangling paragraphs and long columns of commentary in the French voice of blame is raised against our government. ver the unhappiness of Prance-which is assumed diar-in being so unfortunate when she is un in the general, and when writers of competence treat of the subject with studied attention, the legitimany of the act of reprisal is as frankly admitted as re-It is improved as a new argument to enforce errors of theory and practice in political

tion by a document emanating from the Ministry of Melet of heat Monday, and to be published in the due monthly assae of the Annales de Commerce Exterieur, sined from that Ministry. Here is where the laugh es in-for the sardenic and these who prefer grinning ng with the note of the Journal Official an firstive contradiction of its purport copied from the cal in the chief town of Switzerland-a country whose merchants and manufacturers, who usually ferward er goods for America through France to Havre are minary interested-writes: "To save from further se who are sending merchandise to the United States by French vessels, permit me to say that the fears ess alone can lay new charges on vessels coming

Now in France, where they do these things (patriotism rmal statement like this proceeding from a so solemnly perized and directly well-informed agent and reprealive of his Government as a consul is assumed here o be, carries great weight. It counterpoises general oriety and apsets balanced judgments. Even the note weighted with a Ministerial signature, tensorquer by puts his official foot into the opposite scale. dence he throng of auxious inquiries at our Consulate. exemilent Vice-Consul, Mr. Olcott, in the absence of G a, hard (absent on official duty), gives them the com' answer which his intelligence, prude on cose, and tamiliarity with the law of 1864 dictate. But I hear some bardly-intisfied pursuers of knowledge under difficulties complain, not that he will not, but that the office cannot show them any fresh, authoritative slab ment of the simple facts of the case proceeding from the Government of which it is the estensible official

Julying by loose measurement, I should say that what has got to newspaper print this last fortnight in the notier or French Constitution making, would, set on adderably out-top the lately ruined column of the Place Vondame-mere waste words, and the so a servicited remainder comes short, I fear, of the permaif he sould have of that monument. The great num constitutional architects, their lively activity of brain and pen on a great variety of theoretical constructions, their yet nowe animate zeal in demolishing each the other's building in advance. These are, in the general, most noteworthy phenomena of the time. It would be rather presumptions for a foreigner to say which of these many devices is best adapted to the present French estate or were best adopted. to the likelihood of what one will be adopted and when, conjecture now would be only less blie than the oddying current of waste rumors, asserting and describe in turn and daily that any one of half a desca of them is or will be proposed, maintained, reormed group of the united "centers," by the Moderates, the Conservatives, the Progressists, or M. Thiers. France is in the fermenting-what the Germans would style the verdeade tage. The phenomena just referred to are presently notionable, along with others, as manifestations syste their divergent variety, of the common, characto islically French impatience of incertatude; of agree ment in carnest, weary, longing for a something fixed, coupled with the liveliest disagreement among parties interesting, and worth the most diligent, studious vigi-

As the telegraph will have told you, Theophile Gautier is dead. Honors have been done him this week with auch fullwess of genial heartiness and grace as has hardly been alloted to any other writer since Madame de Girardia (Desphine Gay), so often eloquently mourned by him, left the literary world of Paris darker by her drath. Gautter, eminent by genius and talent, honoraby siles writing in his way, professional newspaper critte in 52 yearly femiliations for the last past thirty or so years, had no enemies-had not even malicious friends, The best culogy of the man was the numerous following of artists and mon of letters at his funeral. Acade mician Doucet, who had attended at the church eremonies, appligized for himself when presiding at the annual meeting of the five academies of the Institute for not having followed him to his grave. Along with the apology went a few choicely put words of cutogy an the deceased, which still were apologetic and made by circumstance satirically epigrammatic. The lamented Gnetier, doad in the "forty-first arm-chair," was, as he and most of his heavers felt and knew, thrice and four times worthier of one of the forty seademical seats than Large out of four of the last forty who have been elected memorial into that body. Among other inedited MSS., counter has left a completed libretto of "Le Vampire" grand opera of which one M. Laffite is the musical composer), and an unfinished three-net comedy, "Le Tuteur." This last, from what we our of it, should be in his richest, most delicate vein of ner, overflowing in its luxuriance to grotesquenes just parely restrained, but restrained within its own limits. There was a blood and brain relationship between has last week's man and Shakespeare and Rabsiais, at mother of the particular of the particular and in these contributions such parental marks of Shakespearens self. Supervisorship of Internal Revenue in place of Mr.

delighting, charming, fit, fancy-free wantonness, and of Rabelakiah, luxurisut fullness, of half-carcless, half-defiant, exuberant humor.

At this same session of the five Academies of the Institute, the triennial prize of 25,000 francs to the best deserving producer in any kind, founded by the late Congress with hexpensive concretity, from the public purse, was admiged to M. Guirot, which reminds me to say that that semi-nonacenarian bears his 86 years frosty but kindly in utier health, definated Paris newspapers, which announced his condition hat week as meribund. He came into town and his Winter aportments in the Kue Billanti, yeaterday, safe and sound.

WASHINGTON.

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ATTOREY-GENERAL —PLANS TO FACILITATE CAUSES IN THE SU-PREME COURT.

[BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Nov. 27 .- The House Approprintions Committee held a meeting to-day. Attorney-General Williams was present, and brought to the attentention of the Committee an anomaly in the working of the Department of Justice whichflie thought ought to be remedied by legislation. When the Department of Justice was established, alout three years ago, the law officers of the several Co erament Departments, styled solicitors, were made sa orulnate to the Atterney-General, the purpose being that they should have their offices in one building and do their work under his supervision. It was found impracticable to fully carry out this plan so to speak, and strongly objected to being obliged to send to another Department whenever wanted to consult with him. So the solictors remained where they were and went making decisions a good deal in the old way, practically ignoring the fact that the new law made them Assistant Attorneys General under the orders made them assessed to the set of the set of the set of the head of the Department of Justice. The only change was that their decisions were subject to review by the Attorney-General, and that they could not emoy outside connsel, or conduct cases for the Go ment in courts, the new Department taking charge of all litigation. Now, Mr. Williams recommends that these solicitors be dislocated from the Department of Justice, and placed again in theory as they are in practice, under the orders of the heads offthe several Departments. The subject came up in connection with the estimates for the expenses of the Department of Justice for the

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT. SUGGESTIONS AS TO REPRODUCING MODELS - A

DIGEST OF PATENTS WANTED. Washington, Nov. 27.-Gen. Leggett, Comwill strongly urge to his annual report the separation of unies, not to say kicks beamward, when Mr. Consul Up- the Patent Office from the Interior Department. He will also ask Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to enable him to reproduce within a short time the drawings and specifications of all patents issued since the organization of the floreau. Congress has annually voted \$12,000 for this purpose, which has been sufficient only to complete a small part of the work each year. Three or four classes are now completed, includng those of sewing-machines, mowers and reapers, &c The great value of this work to inventors, the Commissioner says, has already been demonstrated. Formerly, when an application for a patent was rejected, the inventor was referred to former patents by number. This gave him little in formation, unless be sent to Washington and at considerable cost obtained special cupies of the drawings and formation, unless be sent to washington and at casalerable cost obtained special cupies of the drawings and
specifications of these patents. Now, if an inventor
applies for a patent for an improvement in a sewingmachine, and it is rejected, the Commissioner sends him,
with the notice, the drawings and specifications of the
patent that already covers his invention, so that he can
see at once why his application was rejected. The Coumissioner desires to be able to do the same in cach of the
145 classes of inventions. Another apprepriation for
which the Commissioner will ask Congress will be to
pay for the preparation of a digest of all patents ever
issued in this country, illustrated by miniature copies of
the drawings, similar to those published weekly in The
Putent Office Gingetts. The value of this to inventors
will be at once apparent. He could, by an hour's study,
learn from such a book what had already been patented
in the department in which he proposed to lavent and
what applications had been rejected with the reason
therefor. He would, therefore, be saved the time and
expense of applying for a patent on an invention already
patented. The discest under each head could be prepared
at little comparative expense by the examiners in each
class, and the Commissioner also thinks that
the photo-libographic work or the offse could be done
more economically if it was all-performed by the Government, dastend of being let out by contract as at
present.

CURRENT TOPICS.

GERMANY DISCOURAGES EMIGRATION-JOHN A. BINGHAM TO HAVE A FOREIGN MIS-SION-NEW-YORK CIVIL SERVICE APPOINT-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872. Baron von Schlezer, the German Minister, received a efter to-day from the German War Minister, stating that instructions had been given to all steamship companies carrying passengers from the German Empire to increase their rates of passage for the purpose of preventing emigration. Baron von Schlözer, in conversation on this policy lately developed in Germany, showed considerable anxiety that the motive for this order should not be misunderstood in the United States. The German Cabinet looks upon the political situation in France and throughout Europe as very serious, and desires to be prepared for any emergency. It fears that a revolution in any energency. It fears that a revolution in France or some other event may be made the pretext for an alliance of several of the great Powers against Germany, including France, Austria, and Russia, and possibly Lingland, which does not feel so friendly toward the German Empire as before the San Juan boundary decision. In view of the possibility of such tan alliance, Germany proposes to keep her people at home, in order that, should any emergency arise, she may not tack men from which to dil up her armies. The prohibition of emigration from German ports is not, therefore, the result of any antirionily feeling toward the United States, to which meat of the emigrate come, but a measure of self-protection. It is understood that this was explained to the President told some Ohio gentlemen, to-day, who

The President told some Ohio gentlemen, to-day, who had called upon him to ask that one of their number be appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, that he had already tendered that office to a gentleman who would probably accept it. If he had not done so, he could not give it is the applicant or any other centleman from Ohio, as he had concluded to appoint the Hon. John A. Bivguam of that State to some foreign mission.

The resignation of Lockwood L. Doty, Pension Agent at New-York, will not take effect until Jan. I, and the appointment of S. B. Dutcher, who succeeds him, will

Dutcher are few, and it appears probable that Lucien Hawley, now a Revenue Agent, will be appointed. THE RECRUITING SERVICE-THANKSGIVING PRE-[GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR.]

the public departments to-day, the greater part of the to prepare for Thanksgiving. A special order was issued by Secretary Boutwell giving those employed in his Department leave to retire at that hour. The President received a number of visitors this morning, some of whom called to pay their respects.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP STILL IN

RALEIGH, Nov. 27 .- The second ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Vance, is; Merrimon, 20; and Poole, 72. The vote will be taken on to-morrow, and it is hard to fell how the matter will end. The general business of the Legislature was

in Raleigh telegraphs to the Washington bureau of Tan TRIBUYE, this evening, that only one ballot was taken in the North Carolina Legislature to-day. The result was: Vance, 78; Pool, 70; Merrimon, 20. It is still bemon to Vance, and will transfer their votes to him when they find that enough Conservative bolters can be m

THE LEGISLATIVE TROUBLES IN ALABAMA. MONTCOMERY, Nov. 27 .- The entire day has been spent in awaiting the action of Committees ap-pointed by each logislative body for the purpose of try-ing to effect a settlement of the pending trouble. Noth-ing defails has been arranged.

RESULTS OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

GRANT IN THE HANDS OF THE MONEY POWER-WHY GREELEY WAS DEFEATED-OPINIONS OF AN EMINENT POLITICAL LEADER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Grant is no more President now than Buchanau was when Georgia asserted her power, Grant is simply the instrument of the Money Power. He will from the sway of that corrupt and corrupting Power than Buchanan would have dered to make Kansas a free State. The people did not vote for Greeley principally because he did not go sgaingt the Money Power. If he will do it now, he may put himself beader Old Elekery in the hearts of the people. He gained wonderfully in the public esteem while he was the leader of the opposition to Grant. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23, 1872.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES AT AN END. The official report of Albert Sigel, Adjutant-

General of the State of Missouri, concerning the condi-tion of affairs in Lafayette County in that State, has been made public. The circumstances which gave rise to the reports of lawlessness in the county were these: A of one John Pulkerson, entreating him to reeign his commission, as his life was threatened because of certain official nets; the assassination of William Groves, editor of The Lexington Intelligencer, by Edwin Torner editor of The Lexington Register; and the killing of D. E. Doutlift and Ben Wilson by a committee of 40 persons, for the alleged offense of stealing nules. The Adjetant-General reports that the letter received by Judge Ambrose had the effect of causing him to leave the county for a few days, but he found him in the quiet discharge of his duties. The killing of Groves was "the direct resubsided when

A HOTEL BURNED IN SCHANTON. SCRANTON, Nov. 27 .- The Lackawauna Valley House, one of the largest and finest soicle in this city, was destroyed by fire before daylight this more ing. The hotel was crowded with guests, and the excitemen was intense, men, women, and children being frantic with terror, but no lives were lost. The tire was first discovered by one of The Republican newspaper carriers, who numediately gave the alarm. The flames were seen issuing from the observatory in the center of the home and it was noped that the fire would be confined to the roof. It gained, however, with great rapidity, and the roof soon fell to the floor beneath, when the total destruction of the hotel became inevitable. The fire department worked with energy, and was suc-cessful in confining the fire to the hotel. Most of the farniture was saved and the greater part of the personal effects of the bourders. The loss to the building is esti-mated at about \$25,000. It was owned by Mr. Rebusson of New-York, and was insured in the Brewers' and Malt-sters' Company of that city. Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of the house, loses \$10,000 on stock, and is insured as follows: North British Company, \$4,000; Ætna, \$3,000: North American, \$2,000: Franklin, \$1,000. Several of the guests lost personal property amounting, in the aggregate, to \$5,000. Two large clothing stores on the first floor were damaged by water to the amount of several thousand dollars, all of which is insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Sev eral firemen were injured by falling timbers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.Contributions to the Harvard College fund

.The Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey The relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers Michael Fahey, a brakeman, fell under a train plog cars at West Springfield, Mass., restoriay, and was killed.

The surveyors of the direct line railroad be-Mathew Boyle, a laborer, was killed by a rail-

.The furniture manufactory of John Clark, in Cambridge, Mass., was destroyed by kie, last evening. The fees

A stater named William Brown, belonging to so, Me., led from a roof in Baldwin-place, Buston, yesterday, and ed his skull, dying in a few minutes. Senator Schurz delivered his lecture on "Ger-not France," at the Opera House is Columbus, Onto, last ereding a large and intelligent and once. He is we his way to Washington, .Courad Brewer, a German, aged 44, and Joseph

ages 22, for several years a proof-reader on The Bultimore tra-multied spirits at Baltimore yesterday by taking arguin. CauseAn unknown passenger, an employé in Hins-dales hill at Hinstale, Mass, in getting of a train in medion as that place reaterfay, fell under the whosia and was killed, his head being completely crashed.

A private dispatch received in Chicago from ater, Michigan, says that the cohomer Sourestr west ashore, or night, near Louington, and that all kunta were lost. No par-The Mechanics' and Workingmen's National

it held its amount meeting at Vashington. Tuesday sight, and d. R. Resistone, President George Lovelson and R. H. Merrill, Presidents; and O. C. Buteler, Secretary. . By the fall of a scaffold at the corner of Monroe CITY TOPICS.

VALUE OF THE CITY RAILROAD FRAN-CHISES. IMPORTANT REPORT OF ENGINEER TRACY -GROSS RECEIPTS AND NET EARNINGS OF

CITY COMPANIES. On Monday, Edward H. Tracy, Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Public Works, handed to the Commissioners upon the Second-ave. Raltroad Extension a report showing the gross earnings and the sources from which they are derived, with the expenses, of several of the street railroads of this city for 1870. The report gives the average net earnings, per mile of track, of each of the five roads mentioned, to which is added a statement of the Second-ave. Railroad's earnings, for

comparison. The report, in full, will be found below:

49,501.70 at of ear pan-10,134 55 3,567 25 1,179 58 16,174 48 9,716 12 Donation 32,038 80

Net earnings .. \$322,350 07 cight miles, this will give an EIGHTH AVENUE RAILEOAD.

836,234 45 14,053 58 etc Insurance 4,000 00 Advertish Watchmen, starters, etc. 14.515 71 Total earnings. \$12.51 70 Repairs of cars. 37, 26 42 Repairs of barness 6,053 18 Not earnings. \$12.51 72 The length of track being eight miles, the net earnings per mile will be \$22,815 33.

per mile will be \$27,815 CE.

SIXTH AVENUE BAILBOAD.

Gross Earnings. Horses.

From passengers, \$652,344 IS Stable expense.

cate of norses, Feed, gram, \$60.

33,409 03 Fuel, gasand light 17,931 92 printing... U. S. Tax... 142,559 01 Continguacies...

\$7,231 50 10,352 83 1,250 00 19,550 0

8.070 S5 Insura **张春 25** 6,249 56 printing...... U. S. tax..... Officers, clerks and office rent..... 10,463 39

| Conductors, driv-ers, varichmen, starters, etc. ... 88,737.71 | Repairs upon cars. 14,009.13 | Net earnings. \$50,276.72 Total expenses. \$201,521 82 Total receipts... 284,800 61

Takes on real estate. 1,299 95 Use of other tracks, and other real. 19,947 24 Insurance. U.S. tax Watchmen, starters, dec. 19,323 55 Contingencies. men, start-28,080 20 Total expenses...\$476,610 25 on cars... 19,506 25 Total receipts... 570,592 85 Repairs on har-

The length of the road being eight miles, gives a net earning of \$11,746 56. THE POLICE JUSTICES. THE BAR ASSOCIATION ACTING—THE LEGISLATURE TO BE URGED TO LEGISLATE THE PRESENT JUSTICES OUT OF POWER.

The intimation in yesterday's TRIBUNE that a determined effort was to be made to reform the present Police Courts of this city, and to secure parties in whom the public had confidence, attracted the general atten-tion of lawyers and others; and hearty approval of the proposed changes was heard in every circle. Active forts are already making in this direction, and the eform will be among the first urged on the new Legisla ure, which meets on Jan. 1, 1873. The Bar Association as had the subject under discussion, and has appointed Committee to prepare a draft of a bill to be presented o the Legislature, which will provide for a thorongi organization of the minor courts. Among lawyer who have considered the subject, there is a strong feeting in favor of a change in the mode of selecting the Judges. Some suggest that the appoint nents be made by the Judges of the Superior or Supreme Court, but a constitutional question has been raised as to the validity of such appointments. Another suggestion is, that the appointments be made by the Mayor subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. No legal objection is urged against this proposition. Stream as effort will undoubtedly be made to defeat any reorm in the management and personnel of these courts. and the reform will not be successful without carnes effort. It is everywhere recognized that of reforms necessary to completely regenerate this city, none is more important than a reorganization of the minor courts, civil and criminal. Prominent lawyers say that, painfully familiar as the cilizens of New-York have become with the workings of a corrupt judiciary, less prominence than they de serve has been given to the miner courts, which are really the foundation of everything that has debased justice. The influences that control these courts, par ticularly the police courts, have been those which, un checked where the most deference was paid to the and Prankin-sta, Chicago, restertisy, six men were precipitated to the stone pavement, 50 feet below. Wm. Double and Wm. White struck upon their beach, and were killed instanty. The others were uninjured.

ministration of law based upon the pleasure, prejudices and favor of the Judge. For the encouragement of vice, for utter disregard of the rights and libertles of citizens, for the prostitution of judicial power to the demands of a rough and lawless but politically influential popula-

tion, and for appalling ignorance of law and complete abnegation of every principle of justice or construction of statute that should guide and govern in the rendition of judgment, the minor courts are declared by these lawyers to be preeminent.

As at present constituted there are five Police Courts to fulfill the functions of which there are nine justices. Two justices are assigned to each court except in the Pitth District, which is presided over by a single judge.

To facilitate business and to aid the justices in the discharge of their duties there are 24 clerks and six interpreters. Each police justice has a "special clerk" who is his confident and is supposed to act as his "go-

and where the justice does not desire to appear prominently.

The estimated expense for the coming year for salaries of justices, clerks, and attendants of these Course is \$565.79. Large as this amount appears, it is raid to be inconsiderable iin comparison with that collected from times which are unaccounted for. Warrants are frequently issued for the arrest of gambiers and keepers of netorious and disreputable houses who are known to be rich. The arrest is concerted for the purpose of extorting money. The victim, always anxious to escape attention, asks what sum is required to avoid imprisonment or a suspension of his business. This infimation invariably meets a ready response, the sum is set, paid, and a discharge follows, frequently without his appearance in court, or any record of the arrest upon the books. Fines are imposed and are collected in every instance where there is an ability to pay. None escape except through the intervention of an informital friend. Scrutiny of the records of the centra gwill show that these fines are in most instances marked "remitted." The Tunnityn reporter has been astanced that such entries are made to "square the books," and in case of legislation or other competent official investigation to prevent an accounting for the fines so levied and collected.

The Police Justices are usually elected from the districts in which they reside, and are nominated at the

rough collusion there seems no doubt. After the trial deconviction of a petty criminal the witnesses are lost that of, never sought for, and no further prosecution lows. Cases have occurred when notorious thieves we been prested charged with grand larceny. After a examination and when the complainant has left the art the charge has been changed to one for petil large, and sont to the Special Sessions. The effect of this to save the criminal from a punishment for felony, and

1,335 40 is to save the criminal from a punishment for felony, and in case of alls coarse iton subjects him to imprisonment in the Ponitentiary instead of the State Prison.

255 79 When convictions occur in the Police Courts and the Internet report to the Commissioners are sent to Bhackwell's faind, the Justice has 55,40,19 because of the Commissioners of Charines and Correction.

Where men are committed in density of bair to keep the pace, the Justice and discharge them at any time, with or without bail. In this manner the Justices exercise control over a victous population, which many use for their political advantage.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN KILLED AND TWO FATALLY INJURED BY CARELESS BLASTING AT CARMANSVILLE. A high ridge of rock divides St. Nicholasave. from Seventh-ave, at the point where One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, should connect the two thoroughfares. This barrier contractors, during the past two years, have endeavored to break down, but as yet the work of open-

ag the street has not been accomplished, owing to the Immeuse mass of rock to be removed. The work has been delayed on account of many aborers refusing to work on the spot, they asserting that the place was haunted from the frequency of accideuts which happened to those that labored there. Two years ugo a blast prematurely exploded and two workmen were killed and three severely wounded. During the past Summer, however, the work of blasting away the fock was respect by Frirehild & Walker, who ob-tained the contract for opening the street, and appointed

John C. Wilson of White Plains to superintend the work. Two blasts were exploded at noon yesterday, and in the afternoon the workmen prepared several blasts to remove a large ledge of rock. Among others who were filling with powder the chambers deilled was Edward Foley, age 42, of One-hundred and-forty-first-st., near pounds of powder, Foley poured in sand and began pounding it down upon the powder with an iron rod.

Mr. Wilson, the Superintendent, had strolled down the hill toward Seventh-ave, at the moment, or he would doubtless have prevented Foley from using the iron od, the use of any rod to ram down sand unless tipped with lead being forbidden. Polcy found some diffi n pushing the rod into the chamber and impatiently ammed its point down upon the sand,

The iron point of the rod doubtless struck a spark from the hardfrock, which fired the powder, for with awful violence the ledge was riven into fragments by an explo ion of the charge. Pieces of the rock thrown in every direction with remendous force struck many of the workmen, two of whom were instantly killed, one so severely injured that he soon died, while several received injuries of such severity/that their recovery is deof. Among the dead was Feley; every limb, of his body was broken, the back part of his head was blown off, and

was broken, the back part of his head was blown off, and his face was so burned with powder as to be absolutely innecentiable.

Another of the dead, Nixon Ralppb, who livedfin One-hundred-and-forty-first-st, near Eighth-ave., had his left agen torn from its socket, every particle of clothing blown off his body, and his face also was so burned with powder that a friend could not identify him. Patrick Conway, who lived in One-hundred-and-forty-third-st., near Eighth-ave, had his left leg broken, his lower law broken, the base of his skall fractured, and his face fearfully binekened and charred with the flame of the powder.

powder.
Michael Buckley of One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st.
and Elehth-ave, had his right arm broken, and one side
of his head badly cut by a fragment of rock which
struck him. Patrolman John Armstrong of the Thirtysecond Precinct, who was passing by at the moment of
the explosion, was lifted off his feet, and in falling badly
out his face, broks several of his ribs, and received such
internal injuries that it is feared he cannot live. Peter
Mooney of One-lundred-and-forty-second-st, and Eighthave, was harried 20 feet away by the explosion, but with
the exception of a slight cut on the head, was not otherwise injured.

wise injured.

Capt. Wison of the Thirty-second Precinct, on hearing of the accident, went to the spot with an ambulance and several strotchers. He took back the dead and wounded to the real-non-house. Conway was yet alive, but died five minutes after he was brought into the station-house. The bodies of the dead were sent to the Morgue last night, and Coroner Schirmer was requested to hold an inquest. Buckley was taken to the Reception Hospital, where the surgeons declared his recovery doubtful. Armstrong was kept in the station-house, it not being deemed safe to remove him to his nome.

TRIAL OF A BIGAMIST

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27 .- Henry Porter Tenion, the alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of auterbury, who has been confined in jall here on the charge of bigamy, had a further hearing before Recorder Taylor, to-night. The court-room was crowded, and the street in the vicinity was packed with a dense mass of uman beings. The most important witness was Mr. D. C. Spanking of Detroit, who testified that the prisoner dmitted to him that he was married before he eloped with the lady from this city, but that he expected to get with the lady from this city, but that he expected organ is a divorce from his first wife. Letters were also shown which were written to Teutson, dated Toronto, Canada, and signed "your own dear wife, Jane Teutson." Directly after Mr. Spaniding had mislied his testimony, fenison made several attempts in open court to strike him, but was prevented by an officer. After the examination the case was further adjourned till Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and the prisoner, was taken back to juit. The Grand Jury also have the esse under delib-

LOUISIANA LITIGATION. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27 .- The Kellogg-Warmoth case is in progress in the Federal Court. Messrs. Entits and Howe argued for the defendants to day. The suit restraining Auditor Stokes from paying interest on bonds issue to the North Louisiana Rairroad. Atter-ncy-General Ogden appeared for the State, the affairs of the office having been turned over to him by his pre-cessor, Gen. Beiden. Righth District Court dismissed, to-day, the injunction

The stockholders of the New-Bedford and

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FIRST "STRUCK" JURY. THE CITIZENS SELECTED TO TRY THE

GREAT JUMEL CASE. PROMINENT MEBCHANTS, BANKERS, AND PEB-LISHERS AMONG THE UNFORTUNATE JURY-

MEN - NEW COUNSEL RETAINED IN THE CASE-EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR TO OP-POSE CHARLES O'CONOR. The most remarkable civil action in the annals of American jurisprudence is to' be tried in the United

States District Court in this city next week. It is

the ejectment suit of George Washington Bowen agt. Nelson Chase, to recover possession of the famous "Jumel Estate," consisting of 126 acres of the finest land on Washington Hights, in this city; of the property on the north-cast corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., and of a lot in Liberty-st.; the whole being worth, at present market prices, about \$6,000,000. The same suit was tried in Jan uary last, and attracted public attention all over the country, although there was nothing peculiar in the jury, and the whole of the proceedings were much less interesting than those which are to follow promise to be. In view of the fact that the interests involved are so enormous, the court has now ordered "a struck jury," the first, it is understood, ever impaneled in this country. It consists of a panel of forty-eight prominent citize from which the jury to try the case is pruned by the counsel on each side, alternately striking out on name after another, until only twelve remain. The jurymen impaneled for this purpose are as follows:

Union Adams, furnishing store, No. 607 Broadway John Abendroth, iron dealer, No. 109 Beckman-st Henry Bowers, merchani, No. 61 Leonardest. David C. Blodgett, desier in varnish, No. 229 Pearlest. Abraham Bogardus, photographer, No. 1183 Broadway. Philo C. Calhoun, President, etc., No. 14 Nurannet, John H. Cheever, President, etc., Nor. 37 and 38 Perfe-

Charles Cartiss, treasurer, No. 653 East Forty-second-st. Robert J. Douglas, flourful rehantaNo. 4 State-it. J n.es Dart, treasurer, No. 203 Broadway. Silas Davis, flour merchant, No. 112 Chevry-st. Taomas Denny, sr., banter. No. 52 Wall-st. Simon De Visser, merchant. No. 63 William-st. James W. Dominick, Vice-President Park Bank. James Eager, importer, No. 34 Cliff-st. illiam Foulke, merchant, No.123 Beaver-Charles A. Feilows, watches, &c., No. 11 Maiden inne William K. Garrison, President, No. & Bowling green. Harmann Griffin, importer, No. 54 Duane-st. Steppard Gandy, merchant, No. 65 Wall-st. Samuel H. Herd, President, No. 181 Water-st. Gardner G. Howland, merchant, No. 51 South-William A. Hall, merebant, No. 194 Grand-st. Charles W. Hull, soaps, No. 32 Park-row. Isane H. Hoimes, silks, No. 195 Churchet. Joseph W. Harper, publisher, No. 33! Pearl-st. Edward S. Jaffray, importer, No. 339 Broadway Ambrose C. Kingsland, jr., merchant, No. 53 Brend st. Charles Lanier, banker, No. 27 Pine-st. Levi P. Merton Banker, No. 38 Bread-st. Lansengic. Moore, gentleman, No. 124 West Fortythird-st.

Lewis Mealio, gentleman, No. 320 West Twentieth-st. D. D. T. Marshail, President, No. 231 Broadway. Charles H. Mount, gentleman, No. 329 West Twenty-Hervey J. Newton, gentleman, No. 128 West Forty-

George P. Quackenboss, author, No. 3211West Twenty-John A. Riston, broker, No. 30 Broad-st.

John Romer, flour, No. 174]West[Forty-ninth-st Biram Raynor, gentleman, No. 61 St. Mark's-place. Joseph F. Stone, banker, No. 33 Wallest. David J. Saydam, gentleman, No. 40 East Tahty-

Sudsimund J. Seligman, importer, No. 118 Church-st. James G. Shaw, books, No. 533 Posti-st. John Sloan, carpets, No. 655 Broadway. Thomas K. Smull, leather, No. 44 Frankfort-st. Joseph L. Spofford, merchant, No. 23 Broadway. Thomas A. Vyse, jr., President, No. 400 Broadway.

Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., President, No. 30 Broadway,
Thomas George Walker, merebant, No. 33 Broadway,
The great Tichborne case, tried in London last year,
occupied 11 substantial business men for nearly bino
menths. Men who were making \$50,000 a year by trade
had to abandon all business and do the hardest work of
their lives for & a day. Fat the Inneal hardest work of their lives for \$5 a day. But the Jumel is a case involving larger estates, and the jury promises to be made up of men of a still richer and busier class. It is impossible to guess how long the case will be before the jury ; but the former trial occupied 24 days, and the parties to it have since spent nearly a year and vast sums of money in collecting further testimony. Besides the opposing lawyers know each other's strong and weak points now; and have fallen into a contest, perhaps even more bitter than the feeling between plaintiff and defendant; so that there are prospects of criminations and re-riminations, of charges of,"champerty," "barratry," "suberna tion," and what not, with voluminous testimony and ar gument upon each charge, so that the poor juryfnen will be lacky, if they come to an end of the trial before New Year's, to say nothing of the time it may take them afterward to make up their minds.

THE LEGAL CHAMPIONS ENGAGED. The lawyers who will conduct this memorable fight are among the ablest in the country. Mr. Charles O'Conor has been in the case from the fleet. Porcy years ago he was the confidential adviser and counsel of Auron Burr, then Madame Jumel's husband, and defended the divorce suit which she brought against Burr. From that time Mr. O'Conor has been professionally hashed about this vast property. At the former trial no man of a na tional reputation faced the leader of the New-York Bar; but this time he is to be met by the Hon. E. R. Hear, late Attorney General of the United States, one of the toughest legal wrestlers of the day. Bestde these leaders of the case, many other counsel are to take part. Mr. Hoar, for George W. Bowen, will be sustained by ex-Attorney-General Levi S. Chatfield, Channey Shaffer, ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tueker, Wm. A. Beach, Mr. Saw-yer, and others; while Mr. O'Conor will be assisted, as

before, by James C. Carter and by Nelson Chase, the de-

fendent himself.

IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER CLAIMANT? It is probable that a new phase of this curious case may be developed by this trial, and it is whispered that a new chamnat may appear and enter suit for possession of the tumense estates. On the original trial, it will be remembered, the jury disagreed; neither Bowen nor Chase succeeded in establishing a title to the property, though the latter was left to por session. It is now claimed by lawyers familiar with the issue that by eachest in default of hoirs, the estate is really the property of the State of New-York. At any rate it is a subject of discussion among lawyers, who say that since these \$5,000,000 are hold under a dogottill title and claimed under another certainly as doubtful, it is the duty of the Attorney-General or other State resentatives to put in a third claim. There is not the slight est probability that this will be done, however, until the decision row sought has made the obsaces of the State to recover less doubtful than they now appear.

It will be remembered that originally Mr. Chase claimed the Jumel estate as the husband of Mary Anne Jones, whom he asserted was the daughter of Madaint Jumel, that the latter had so informed him, urging him to marry her child and promising to leave her the whole Jumel estate. This is no longer his chaim. He now affirms, it is asserted, that his wife was the daughter of Walter and Mary Bowen, a sister of Madame Jume). At the death of Madame Jumel (July 16, 1863) Chase assumed control of the property and excluded from 9 several children of this Mary Bowen, subsequently Mes Jones; but later compromised with these cialmants by payments of \$40,600 for their interest in the estate. He now claims that they were the true heirs at-law, not he wife, and that he is entitled to the property through purchase of their right. The plaintiff claims to be the die gitimate soe of Madame Juncel herself, and as such has a prior right to the Joneses. In order to establish his claim Mr. Chase has, therefore, to prove:

I. That Madame Juncel died without issue; that is, that George W. Bowen is put her caild.

II. That Mary Bowen and Madame Juncel were both lectimate children of the same mother (Phabe Keily or Bowen); for though an inegitimate child may innerit from its mother, so other relation of flegitimate gives a title to inheritance.

III. That Mary Bowen, instead of dying in 1991, as claimed by plaintial, lived to become first Mary Charke, and then Mrs. Jones, and the mother of those whose right takase has purchased.

It is very clear that if it cannot now be proved that the Jones family were the legitimate nephews and nicces of Madame Juncel, the whole vast estate is really without heirs, and legally reverts to the State.

The case comes up next Monday, and will probably be tried without further delay. chase of their right. The plaintiff claims to be the